

SPORTS



Kiev Aviator beat Moscow Pili 15-6 in a recent national rugby championship game. The leaders are the Gagarin Air Force Academy team. Photo by Sergei Proskov

BUBKA—ATHLETE OF MAY

Spanish (EFE) news agency has named 20-year-old pole-vaulter world record holder Sergei Bubka of the USSR the athlete of the month.

He recently twice improved the world mark in a single week (585 and 588 cm).

AN 'OLYMPIAN' AMERICAN STYLE

By organizing the 1984 Summer Olympics on a commercial basis, American businessmen devalue the Olympic movement. Against the background of the anti-Olympic campaign in the United States, professionals have stepped up their efforts to infiltrate the Olympics.

The 1981 Olympic Congress, held in Baden-Baden in West Germany, condemned commercialization of sport. In general and of the Olympic movement in particular, and denounced the creeping professionalism of amateur sports. A few days ago, foreign news agencies reported that the 39-year-old track-and-field athlete Brian Oldfield, who in his time has been a professional, has been allowed by the American track-and-field bosses to return to the amateur fold. This ex-professional is seeking now to be allowed to compete in the Summer Olympics. To this end he is even ready to hire Melvin Bell, a fashionable Californian lawyer for a fabulous fee. Oldfield has enough money and to spare. At the US Championship in San Jose, California he came second in shot-put and is reported to have won a lot of money in this way. He is also the Olympic medalist in the 1,000 m time trials. Taking part were top racers from eight European nations.

Home with the cups of Europe and Italy

The successful performance of their comrades in the national teams in various road races were supported by track cyclists. Two large tournaments were held on the track of the Italian town of Montecatini — 'The Big Prize of Italy' and 'The Cup of Europe', where Soviet cyclists showed high preparedness for the season.

The series of victories was opened by the leader of the Soviet team in this event, world record holder Viktor Koupovets, who won 'The Big Prize of Italy' in the 4 km individual pursuit race. Viktor again clocked in the event a high result — 4 min 44.92 sec.

West Germany won the 4 km team pursuit race and the USSR came second. The Olympic champion Viktor Manakov and Ivan Romanov of the USSR came second and third in the 50 km bunch race.

BUSINESSMEN'S 'GOLDEN CHANCE'

In their pursuit of gain the organizers of the Summer Olympics in Los Angeles are trampling underfoot the Olympic traditions, ideals and principles. In their desire to snatch the biggest possible chunk of the pie, and to make it possible for the American big business to make superprofits out of the Olympics, the Los Angeles Organizing Committee is not particularly fastidious about the choice of methods. The participants and guests of the Games are made to pay for many services which were traditionally free at the previous Games. At the same time, the prices, which are fixed, horrify even the seasoned journalists who happened to

have gone to Moscow, Montreal, Mexico City and other places. Representatives of the world press are expressing serious anxiety over being made to pay for many services which in the past were free, the 'Los Angeles Times' noted. They also express profound concern over the problems of security and transport remaining unresolved. A correspondent for the British newspaper 'The Guardian' John Rodda, who has been covering the Olympic Games since 1960 and recently visited Los Angeles, is convinced that during the 1984 Games, the most frequently repeated phrase is going to be, 'We have been made to pay through the nose'.

PARIS WINS FROM NICE

As is known, two French cities, Paris and Nice, contested the title of the Olympic capital in 1992. This contest, which has lasted several years, has been resolved in favour of the French capital. The France-Press agency reports that at the ceremony which was recently held in the Sorbonne to mark the 90th anniversary of the International Olympic Committee the French President, Francois Mitterrand, declared that Paris has officially been confirmed by the National Organizing Committee of France to be the venue for the 1992 Olympics.



A trade union voluntary sport society dressage and show jumping championship has begun at the Bilsa equestrian complex. The Dmitry Voshchakov (Lokomotiv, Ukraine) astride his mount for 78 in the 'Concorde No. 1'.

FOOTBALL

AT THE EUROPEAN FOOTBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Eight top European teams — West Germany, France, Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia, Denmark, Romania and Belgium — have gathered in France for the championship of the continent. Prior to the championship, a meeting of the UEFA judging committee focused on the drive against rough play on the pitch as well as player's ethics.

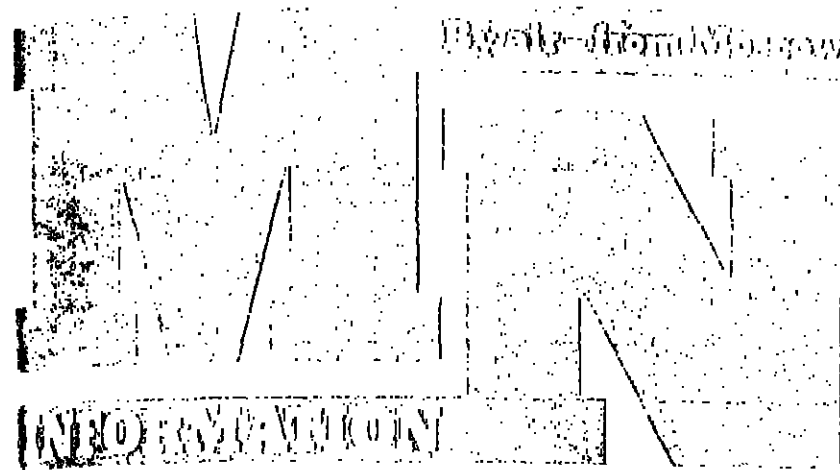
SOCRATES LEAVES BRAZIL

Brazil football squad captain Socrates, or Doctor Socrates as Brazilian fans respectfully call



Dr Socrates.

him since he has a higher technical education, will be the Italian Fiorentina in the new season. Socrates, voted the 1983 zillian player of the year, is a 30-year-old midfielder. Several of his national squad mates have already been playing in Italy but Socrates is going to Brazil for a different reason. The 30-year-old midfielder is known in his country not just as a player but as a public figure. He has consistently criticized in newspapers and on radio and TV the policy of big money towards the common people in his country. Before setting off for Italy he told the press that he would never leave Brazil if he knew there were some changes for the better in the country.



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SOVIET-NICARAGUAN TALKS

A Nicaraguan delegation headed by Daniel Ortega Sandoval is in Moscow on a working visit. Ortega is a member of the National Liberation Front (SNLF) and Coordinator of the Steering Council of the Government of National Reconstruction.

The delegation includes Henry Ruiz, Member of the SNLF National Leadership, Minister of Planning; Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann; Jose Lopez, Head of the SNLF International Department, and Jacinto Suarez, the Nicaraguan Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

RALLY IN NEW DELHI

New Delhi. A rally has been held in support of the initiative put forward by six states from four continents to bring the nuclear powers to the negotiating table.

The rally is held with regard that President Reagan has rejected the above initiative intended to bring the arms race to a halt. This is seen here as a lack of respect for the feelings and hopes of most of mankind.

The participants of the rally appealed to the American president with the suggestion that he revise his attitude towards the initiative, and in this way, contribute to mankind's salvation from the danger of nuclear war.

KING HUSSEIN ON AMERICAN AND SOVIET POLICY IN MIDDLE EAST

London. King Hussein of Jordan has criticized American Middle East policy which gives Israel all-round military, political and economic support. Speaking on British TV, he said that the USA is able to play the role of an objective and honest mediator in the Arab Israeli conflict.

The King spoke in favour of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested parties. The Soviet Union, he stressed, has the right to participate in the process of peaceful settlement in the Middle East.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Eight members of the crew of a Iranian plane which was shot down in Egypt, have fled for political asylum. The Italian authorities have set up a commission of 23 women to devise new legislation aimed at eliminating discrimination against women in Italy.

The Youth League of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia and the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) are to step up their political and material support for national liberation movements in the South of Africa in order to eliminate once and for all racism and colonialism in the region, says a joint statement signed here at the end of negotiations between UNIP Youth League and WFDY delegations.



In the photo: Zaryadye, an ancient part of Moscow. Photo TASS.

Round the Soviet Union

● A MUSEUM OF THE TUNDRA NATURE IN THE POLAR VILLAGE OF CHOKURDAKH HAS OPENED A NEW DISPLAY ABOUT THE NATURAL RICHES IN THE NORTH OF YAKUTIA, AN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. The display also features exhibits about the careful use of the natural resources of the unique flora and fauna of this republic. The items on display include a diorama which depicts the famous Berelekh burial of mammoth found not far from the village, and stuffed Polar birds

and animals, and a number of collections of the Yakut minerals.

● SALMON WILL NOT ONLY BE CAUGHT, BUT ALSO GROWN ON THE BANGA FISHING FARM IN LATVIA WHERE THE FIRST PHASE OF AN EXPERIMENTAL COMPLEX HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED TO GROW SALMON ON AN INDUSTRIAL BASIS. Two and a half million small fry will be moved from the new incubation shop to the marine nurseries in the Riga Bay. The construction of the complex will be completed by the end of the present five-year plan of 1981-1985. The salmon 'farm' will produce two thousand tonnes of the nice fish every year.



In the photo: Academician Georgi Skryabin and the diplomats outside the Institute of Biochemistry and Physiology of Microorganisms of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Pushchino. Photo by Boris Kaufman

DIPLOMATS VISIT RESEARCH CENTRE

Pushchino, a small town in the Moscow Region, and a well-known centre of biological research, recently played host to foreign diplomats. The heads of diplomatic missions in Moscow, and science attaches came here to learn about the latest achievements in cellular and gene engineering, microbiology, environmental protection, disease prevention, as well as about other matters which today fall within the focus of biologists' attention.

The Chief Scientific Secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Academician Georgi Skryabin, Academician Alexander Bayev, and Professor Genrikh Ivanitskiy, Director of the Biological Research Centre in Pushchino, told the diplomats about the problems which are being

examined by Soviet scientists today. The visitors inspected research laboratories and were shown two institutes at the Centre. They were also taken on a sightseeing tour round the city which stands on the banks of the Oka River.

First Secretary John W. Salmon Jr., who is in charge of the Scientific and Technical Affairs Section at the US Embassy in Moscow, had the following comment after his visit: 'I am in no way an expert on biology, but the things which are being done by your researchers in this most important science are of great interest. American scientists, engaged in joint programmes with their Soviet colleagues, have worked at Pushchino. I think it was useful to them.'



During the Friendship House meeting. Photo by Boris Kaufman

AMERICAN CHURCHMEN IN USSR

At a meeting held at the Friendship House, in Moscow, between a large group of American religious figures (265 people) and members of the Soviet public. This representative delegation's trip to the USSR was organized by the American National Council of the Churches of Christ. Congressman, businessmen, teachers and clergymen from the USA visited Moscow, Leningrad, Yerevan, Tbilisi, Minsk, Tashkent and other Soviet cities. They learned about

the activities of Soviet churches, attended Trinity celebrations in Zagorsk, met major religious figures, visited a church academy and a seminary, factories and kindergartens, and were received at the Soviet Peace Committee. We have come to the USSR to learn about religious activities in your country, the Americans said at the meeting. We know little about the Soviet Union but we have now been given the answers to many questions of interest to us.

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SETBACK
FOR U.S. PLANS IN PERSIAN GULF

Riyadh. A conference between Foreign Ministers of the Persian Gulf countries—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates—which form the Regional Cooperation Council, was held recently in the town of Tall, Saudi Arabia.

In their final communiqué, the conference participants pointed to the need to observe principles of good-neighbourliness, dialogue and non-use of force.

In order to reduce the dependence of the Regional Cooperation Council countries on the

transportation of oil through the Strait of Hormuz, it has been decided to build a pipeline linking all the oil fields in the six countries with the Red Sea coast.

Observers note that the results of the meeting represent a serious setback for the plans of the United States which has been stubbornly trying to impose its "military assistance" on the Gulf states, and to carry out its intervention in the region under the pretext of "ensuring the safety of navigation in the Gulf".

Another test for the MX

Washington. The Pentagon has carried out another test of its most advanced MX intercontinental ballistic missile. The Defense Department spokesman has said here.

The Reagan administration intends to deploy one hundred such missiles in the United

States with multiple individually targeted warheads whose purpose is to deal a first strike against the Soviet Union. The Senate in the US Congress has approved the manufacture of another 21 missiles of this type in the next fiscal year.

Just like eight years ago

Harare. Police in South Africa used tear gas and electric shock truncheons recently to disperse a mass demonstration staged by Africans in Soweto. Hundreds of people took to the streets in this major township outside Johannesburg in memory of the African schoolchildren who were massacred by the racists here eight years ago. The cycle-riding "guardians of law and order" for the apartheid regime drove full tilt into the demonstrators' columns. Africans were cruelly beaten up. Several

people were seriously injured and dozens arrested. Anti-demonstration operations have been mounted in many other places in South Africa. Young men and women in South Africa took an active part in the anti-racist demonstrations and rallies. Students and schoolchildren have again resumed their boycott of classes. They demand a repeal of race segregation at schools, better quality education for Africans and a ban on corporal punishment.

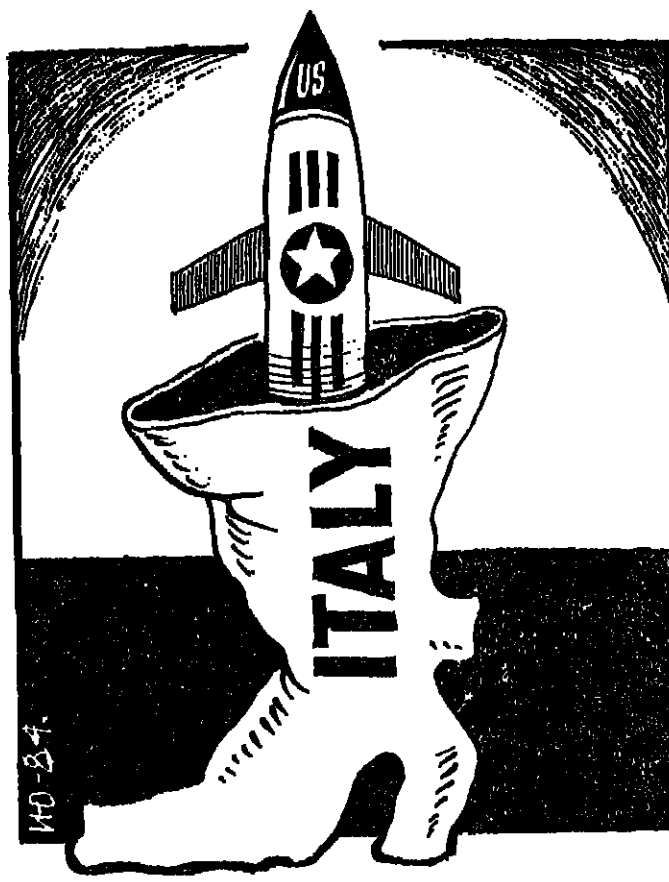
Australia says 'No' to rapid deployment force

Canberra. The Australian Defence Minister Gordon Scholes has ruled out any possibility that America rapid deployment force troops might be stationed in the state of West Australia.

The stationing of fifty thousand American servicemen—members of the rapid deployment force—was mentioned in

a report released a few days ago by the Georgetown Centre for Strategy and International Studies. The report described the decision as final.

Scholes said that the American side had never approached the Federal Government with a request of the kind. If they had it would have been refused.



The Italian site for launching American missiles. Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

American 'crusade' against UNESCO

Paris. The United States' sabotage of UNESCO activities tallies with the former's aggressive policies directed against détente and universal peace, and against developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The "Afric-Africa" magazine published here, points out.

It will be recalled that Washington has deployed its Pershing-2s in West Germany and has decided to reduce by several million dollars its assistance to Zimbabwe, a state which is allegedly alien to its policies. This should be more

than enough to illustrate the dangerous character of the similar "game" which is today being played against UNESCO in order, whenever possible, to deal a mortal blow to international cooperation.

The magazine draws attention to the fact that in its "crusade" against UNESCO the United States has found an ally—Britain.

The Washington-London axis pursues a definite aim: to prevent at any cost the establishment of the new international information order proposed by UNESCO.

Tel Aviv obstructionist policies

Damascus. The United Nations Secretary-General Peralta has ended his tour of the Middle East countries, including Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Israel. Whereas all the states visited by the UN Secretary-General came out in favour of an international conference on the Middle East, Tel Aviv took an obstructive stand. Camouflaging its negative approach, Tel Aviv struck a pose depicting a "stepchild" of the United Nations.

Newspapers in Damascus, by the Israeli Defence Ministry, Moshe Arens spoke of a "possible" war with Syria according to the Syrian "Al-Nahar" newspaper. Arens is to inform the American administration about plans for a nation of aggression and given the green light to coincidence that warlike elements from Tel Aviv are accompanied by growing awareness on the part of Israeli troops and conscripts their positions in the Beirut.

RESPONSE

'UMBRELLA' OR MOUSETRAP?

President Reagan has led Japan as the main American ally.

The Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has said that Japan is an able aircraft carrier in the United States.

A perfect world, even, can sometimes be even more perfect. It was exactly the effect of the new that the Japanese plan three other launching sites for a strike against the People's Republic of China and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This was reported by the Kyodo Tsushin agency which quoted a leaked diplomatic document published in Washington.

Had it taken place, the few years after the nuclear attack against Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The Japanese would have been able to realize full well what they would have done to their country. Quite naturally they tend to link the past with the present. American hawk critics delivered to Japan with the approval of the Nakasone government. In accordance with the American theory that nuclear war is a game, these missiles will be used as a bargaining chip.

Beides, Nakasone has supported the United States right to use nuclear weapons in wars.

The Japanese leaders are also supporting the United States in its policy of expanding its military power to carry out armed intervention in the domestic affairs of sovereign states. "The Washington Post" reports. According to the newspaper, the "American Programme" is a comprehensive programme of the Pentagon to check the spread of Communism "provided a sharp increase in expenditure on subversive

troops, an expansion in the network of American bases abroad increases in military aid to repressive pro-American regimes, and for stepping up the training of the latter's punitive units.

"The Washington Post" points to a similarity between these sinister plans and the American policy early in the 60s when the administration ordered the "green berets" to put an end to the "Communist wave" in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

FACTS and EVENTS

○ The House of Representatives (Parliament) of the Republic of Cyprus has resolutely condemned the policy of colonization of the city of Famagusta being carried out by the leadership of the Turkish-Cypriot community. This city in the north of Cyprus is occupied by Turkish troops. After an attempted coup d'état in 1974 and subsequent developments, the Greek population of Famagusta had to leave the area.

○ The Pentagon has speeded up work on the creation of a new nuclear "mini-rocket" whose design was recommended last year by the President's Commission on Strategic Forces. A spokesman for the US Defense Department has said that the Air Force Department has devised a programme of research in this field. It will be carried out at the Naval Base of Norton, in California.

Muammar al GADDAFI on U.S. POLICY

Tripoli. M. al Gaddafi—leader of the Libyan revolution, addressing a mass meeting to mark the 14th anniversary of the overthrowing of the American base Wheelus Field, said that the imperial aspirations of Washington in the Middle East were aimed at forcing its rule upon the people of the region, seizing their national resources by force. Therefore, the United States, stressed M. al Gaddafi, is the worst enemy of the Arabs. Having anti-imperialist terrorism its policy, the USA has assumed the role of a world government.

The Libyan people, M. al Gaddafi went on to say, have an independent road to development, refused to submit to US dictatorial rule and to American military presence in Libya. All this aroused bitterness and now imperialist propaganda accuses us of "terrorism", of pursuing an "irresponsible policy" in the international arena. US imperialism has launched a "crusade" against the Libyan Jamahiriya, threatening it from the sea and land.

How hypocritical, said M. al Gaddafi, is the "concern" of Washington with the strengthening of the armed forces of such a small country as Libya becomes evident if we take into consideration that such false "apprehensions" are voiced by a great nuclear power which has entangled Western Europe with the network of its missile systems. Meanwhile, the USA does not stop even at such mean methods as training, financing and sending of terrorist bands to the territory of Jamahiriya.

FACTS and EVENTS

○ The National Defence Agency of Japan is planning to increase military expenditure by 8.5 per cent next year. A share of this will be spent on the purchase and maintenance of F-15 fighters and advanced missile complexes.

'NO' TO MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

Vienna. A general debate is underway at 27th session of the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space which is being held here.

The speakers at the session are summing up the progress reached in research and the use of outer space and are discussing the prospects in international cooperation in space exploration and in the practical

'PROGRAMME' FOR AMERICAN IMPERIAL ASPIRATIONS

Washington. The White House is following a consistent policy aimed at expanding and strengthening the Pentagon's programme to carry out armed intervention in the domestic affairs of sovereign states. "The Washington Post" reports. According to the newspaper, the "American Programme" is a comprehensive programme of the Pentagon to check the spread of Communism "provided a sharp increase in expenditure on subversive



Beirut. The situation in the Lebanese capital continues to be tense. Bitter shooting goes on along the demarcation line, dividing Beirut into west and the east sectors. As a result of the shelling in which many residential quarters are subjected, over 90 people have been killed and over 300 injured. It is stressed here, that the flare-up of violence is caused by the ploys of the extreme right and Israeli agents. In the photo: the streets of Beirut after shelling.

Science and technology

TIDAL ENERGY

Kutch and Kiamlat — gulfs of the Arabian Sea — form a deep inlet, stretching for many dozens of kilometres. Twice a day the tidal wave raises water level in them by 7-10 metres. For a long time scientists in India have been pondering over a possibility to use the ebb and flow of the tide. But only recently they set to work thoroughly on the project: for the third year water currents and the relief of the ground on the sea shore are being studied in detail.

The most realistic approach seems to build a tidal electric power plant in the Gulf of Kutch. The construction of a total length of about five kilometres must ensure the operation of a 600,000 kilowatt station. Simultaneously a project is being worked out for using solar energy to feed desalting plants which will supply with water the inhabitants and the fields of arid states of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

IF YOU'RE IN TROUBLE

Austrian engineers have designed new direct radio stations operating on solar and storage batteries. They are to be installed along motorways to enable the motorists in distress to call a tow-truck and mechanics, an ambulance or police. The man on duty in the control room who is to receive such signals will have a pilot lamp go on indicating the sector where the calling station is located.

OF INTEREST

Fashionable women do not argue with a computer

To dye hair is not a simple thing to do. A hairdresser must take into account not only the personal wishes of a client. It is also necessary that everything must be in harmony with the colour of eyes and skin, the shape and constitution, the character and even the stature. Sometimes a hairdresser has to take a lot of efforts to prove

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

CONGRESS OF SOLIDARITY AND ACTION

Soviet weekly NEW TIMES carries an article by A. Zernakov, Secretary of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, which deals with the results of the 6th Congress of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO), held in Algiers.

The AAPSO forum denoted a number of fundamentally important and, sometimes, new moments in the evolution of the solidarity movement itself as well as the socio-political process in Afro-Asian world as a whole, writes the author.

Firstly, high political maturity of the participants in Afro-Asian solidarity movement, their increased ability to combine and skillfully use national as well as international criteria in the assessment of complicated processes on regional and global scale have manifested themselves.

Secondly, the congress reflected a considerably higher level of mutual understanding and cooperation between the forces of national liberation movement, the countries of the socialist community, democratic and anti-war forces in the West.

Thirdly, the representatives of democratic and anti-war forces of West European, Northern and Latin American countries have been participating ever more actively of late in the AAPSO activity. Delegations from these countries made a constructive contribution to the work of the 6th Congress.

WHY IS IT RESTLESS IN THE OCEAN?

Since the end of the Second World War the USA has used its fleet 200 times for intervention purposes, writes in SOVIETSKAYA RUNIYA G. Sivarov.

The author stresses that the US have been marked by a special aggravation of US naval activity in the World Ocean.

The new naval strategy, adopted by the Pentagon administration, gives a mighty impetus to the development of sea-based strategic weapon system of a single European defence. A whole fleet consisting of 20 Ohio-type missile-carrying submarines is being built at rapid rate. Strategic cruise missile complexes are being installed on surface ships and submarines.

It is planned to considerably expand the naval force of general use. The formation of a fleet consisting of 600 warships — one of the most cherished commitments of the administration — will be completed in the immediate future. One should not think that the USA is going to stop at that. The Command of the Navy is beginning to discuss openly the point that the 15 planned aircraft-carrier units will be insufficient.

The obvious handling of the naval force by Washington, stresses the author, makes it necessary to struggle for the limitation of naval activity and naval armaments.

CALCULATIONS AND MISCALCULATIONS

Many people in the West believe that by deploying new medium-range missile systems in Europe the USA allegedly helps create a material basis of a single European defence, writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA V. Nishchikov, Chief of Staff (History). But talks about such defence is a kind of shield under the cover of which Washington aims West European NATO countries into its hegemonic case of a nuclear war, ties them up to its aggressive global policy.

The 1973 Middle East war, when the USA without consultations with its allies, used submarines in Western Europe for offloading cargoes in Israel, the security finished aggression against Grenada and finally, Directive No. 59 instructing the command of US armed forces in Europe to apply tactical nuclear weapons in case communication is "broken" with the president at the initial stage of the nuclear conflict clearly show how realistic is such a threat, stresses the author. The first nuclear strike, which the USA is planning to deal at the Soviet Union, may turn into a strike against the US allies. Certain people should think seriously about this.

WHAT U.S. DIKTAT BRINGS TO EUROPE

The military course of the Reagan administration already costs dearly to the US NATO allies, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA observer B. Roachkov. And not only in connection with the inordinate increase in military spending. Getting lost are benefits arising from equitable and mutually profitable cooperation with the countries of socialism. Thus, while in 1970-1980 the foreign trade of the West European capitalist countries with the European countries—members of CMEA, according to UN figures, rose over sixfold and reached 70,000 million dollars, at the start of the new decade this growth sharply slowed down, remaining for several years nearly at the same level. The most modest estimates by foreign economists say that the West exports now annually to the CMEA countries 20 to 30 billion dollars less of products than it could in conditions answering to the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. And this means, the author points out, that the line of confrontation forced by Washington in the sphere of foreign trade links between East and West alone helped lower the load of the production capacities in the West and increase the army of the unemployed by a minimum of one million people.

VIEWPOINT

Igor SINITSYN

Strengthen peace and progress: CMEA summit appeal

The Declaration "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation", adopted by the CMEA economic summit in Moscow, urges immediate measures to secure the normal development of international political and economic relations in order to strengthen peace on earth and the progress of mankind.

An interval of only several days separates the London meeting of the "big seven" from the Moscow summit, attended by leaders of the ruling parties and states of the socialist community. Once again the CMEA meeting clearly showed that socialism, in accordance with its progressive nature, acts from a position of great responsibility for the future of mankind for the welfare of man. In contrast, the show put on by the "big seven" never, so much as tackled a single really vital issue affecting the world community of nations, and drowned in politicized theoriz-

ing on "democracy" the most acute of its own economic problems—that of indebtedness and over-inflation rates which benefit American monopolies, at the same time as destabilizing the world currency system.

The socialist countries resolutely reject and condemn a policy aimed at eroding the peaceful foundations of international relations; are against all forms of exploitation, any attempts at interference in the internal affairs of other countries and against using economic links as a tool of political pressure.

The Moscow summit showed that the socialist community is convinced of the vital need to work not for confrontation between states with differing social systems, or towards erecting ever new barriers between them, but rather towards a search for peaceful, stable international political and economic relations. Here, naturally, account has to be taken of the existing realities

and interests of all nations.

The leaders of the CMEA countries see the preservation of peace on earth and prevention of nuclear disaster being the most important goals. They are convinced that given strict compliance with the principle of equality and equal security the nuclear arms race could be stopped. What is needed for this is political will and honest, equitable and constructive dialogue taking into account the security interests of all nations, the Declaration emphasizes.

The document provides a clear-cut summary of the most important proposals which the CMEA and Warsaw Treaty nations have laid on the East-West negotiating table. Here is a short list of these proposals:

● to reach immediate agreement on a complete and general ban of nuclear weapons tests; to ban the militarization of outer space, the use of force in space and from space towards Earth;

to ban and eliminate chemical weapons worldwide, and, as a step towards this, to secure their elimination in Europe;

● the community again draws attention to its extremely important proposal regarding the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member-states; it urges those nuclear powers which have not yet done so, to renounce to be the first to use nuclear weapons;

● the need for ensuring the earliest start to practical talks between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO on reducing military spending on the basis of the detailed and concrete proposals to this effect recently put forward by the socialist nations is again emphasized; the resources released through reduction of military spending could be used for economic and social development, including assistance to developing countries.

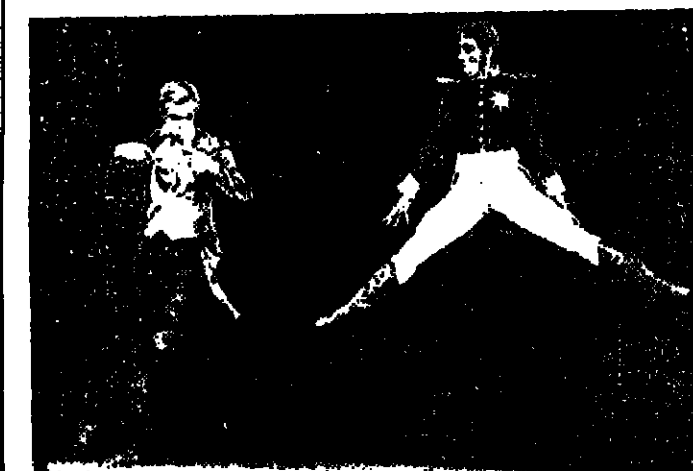
The Declaration, unanimously adopted by Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia gives expression to the most progressive ideas of today and provides solutions to crucial issues of politics and economics. Once again the Declaration provides a striking confirmation that the ideals and demands of socialism answer to the vital tasks of mankind.

1984/10/15/16

ENTERTAINMENT



Composer A. Shnitke and ballet master A. Petrov.



A scene from the ballet "Sketches", Khlesnikov—S. Bobrov (left), the Governor—V. Yelagin.

EVENING OF PETROV BALLETS

The Central Concert Hall was recently the venue for an evening of ballets by the choreographer Andrei Petrov, performed by dancers from the Bolshoi Ballet company. Petrov's ballets have been in the company's repertoire for many years. They include: "The Wooden Prince" to music by Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Red Guelder Rose" to music by Ye. Svetlov, based on motifs from Shukshin.

Along with performances of "The Wooden Prince" and Petrov's ballet "The Judgement of Paris", the evening saw a first-night performance of a dance suite by the choreographer called "Sketches" to music by A. Shnitke. Based on "The Inspector-General", "The Overcoat", "The Nose", and "Memoirs of a Madman" by Gogol, the "Sketches" can be described as a unique one-act performance with a single theme — all the dance numbers are blended together by the writer's personality.

The new work and its structure are, if you like, a protest against the traditional polished form of "big ballet". The ballet's structure is dictated in the first place by A. Shnitke's ironic music as heard under the witty baton of conductor G. Rozhdestvensky.

There is bound to be controversy as to whether "Sketches" is good or bad from the point of view of established strict traditions. But whatever the criticism this ballet is surprisingly confident, democratic and tangible, like a meeting with old acquaintances.



A scene from the ballet "The Judgement of Paris", Yu. Posokhov as Paris and O. Asylkhodzhaev as Zeus.



A scene from the ballet "The Wooden Prince", V. Anshin as Prince and N. Semizorova as Orya. Photos by Georgi Solov'yev.

Books handled by Pushkin

A ceremony, marking the donation to the Pushkin State Museum of 95 books from Smirnin's library took place recently in a small hall at the museum. They are a gift from the Prague Slavonic Library, founded as far back as the 14th century.

Alexander Smirnin, publisher, book seller and bibliographer, worked since the age of 13 in book shops. His "Readers' Library" laid the foundation for "thick" journals in Russia and he was the first person to publish the complete works of Lomonosov. Like Pushkin, Smirnin was also born in Moscow. His shop and library in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) became a kind of literary salon.

There were more than 12,000 titles, virtually all the Russian books published at the time in Smirnin's library (Pushkin was

one of its permanent readers).

In 1847 Smirnin, who went bankrupt, sold his library to his clerk Krashinsky, in the 70s it was bought by a Riga book publisher Kimmell, which is the last trace we have of the library's whereabouts. Indeed, it was thought to have been lost.

It was eventually found, however, and the bulk of the stocks was bought by the Prague Slavonic Library. The 95 books donated to the Pushkin Museum, represent all 22 sections of his library: philosophy, law, history, politics, medicine, domestic science etc. The bindings and covers date back to Pushkin's time. These books could well have been handled by the great poet himself. Now they have come back to rest in Kropotkinskaya Street.

UNIQUE COLLECTION OF INSTRUMENTS

The state collection of musical instruments, housed in a dim-lit room in the museum on the top floor of the Moscow Conservatoire, is soon to celebrate its 5th anniversary. Unique instruments made by Antonio Stradivari, Giuseppe Guarneri, Niccolò Amati and others lie on dark velvet behind the thick glass of showcases.

But the collection is more than a museum. The fact they were able to practise on these rare instruments helped many Soviet virtuoso musicians — violinists, cellists and viola players — onto the road to world fame. And today these rare instruments, which are sometimes more than 300 years old, continue to live and sound in the hands of new generations of performers.

The present level of mastery is so high that only those who possess an instrument of world

class in addition to a virtuoso technique can hope to make it to the top. Not long ago the young violinist from Novosibirsk, Vadik Repln, was given a Stradivari violin from this collection.

Any gifted young musician may count on our help, says Vladimir Kulikov, art critic and director of the collection.

The state allocates funds on a permanent basis for the maintenance of the collection, restoration of instruments, and for the purchase of new exhibits. For example, over the past few years, several splendid Russian violins, made by the Italian violin-maker, Amati, have been bought for the collection. Today Soviet republics are beginning to set up their own collections of string instruments. They are helped in their search by experts from the state collection.

LENFILM STUDIOS—30 FEATURES A YEAR

Lenfilm—the country's oldest studios, produces more than 30 movies a year. Many of them are dedicated to problems of present-day life, a favourite subject with both old and young directors.

Sixteen budding directors are to produce their first full-length features in the space of three years.

Lenfilm maintains wide-scale professional contacts with their colleagues in other countries. At present they are giving technical assistance to an American film company shooting a serial

about Peter the Great. Coproductions are planned with studios in the GDR, Finland, and the Federal Republic of Germany. Contacts are also expanding with Mexican colleagues.

Sergio Oljovich, a film director, who met at the All-Union Institute of Cinematography, is now preparing to shoot a Soviet-Mexican production "Nadabala", a second coproduction will be directed by Ilya Aronov from Leningrad.

WHAT'S ON!

June 19-22

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). 20 — A concert by Bolshoi soloists. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 19 — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera). 22 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 19 — Verdi, "La Traviata" (opera). 20, 22 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh" (opera). 21 — Gluck, "Iphigenie en Aulide" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 20 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera). 21 — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet). 22 — Verdi, "La Battaglia di Legnano" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.). 19 — Pichkin, "Wedding With the General". 22 — Karayev, "The Fiery Cross". 23 — Strauss, "Die Fledermaus".

FILMS

The Password: "Hotel Bay" (Uzbekfilm Studios, USSR). About how the Soviet security officers had a counter-revolutionary conspiracy in Turkestan.

Cinema: "Novorossiya" (Trezarya Kuntov Sq. near Kurskaya).

Early Summer (USSR). Addressing is the first film deals with responsibility for actions.

Cinema: "Sevastopol" (Bolshaya Cherkizovskaya St. Metro Preobrazhenskaya).

A Comedy (Gorky Film Studios, USSR).

A comedy with a philosophical effect that the audience will find it hard to approach the Earth for the character of the hero of the film.

Cinema: "Burevestnik" (Dobrynskaya St. Metro Rybnaya).

BUSINESS

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DISPLAY IN BELGRADE

Belgrade is now the site of the show "Achievements of Soviet science and technology". It has over 1,500 items displayed on an area of 4,000 sq. m.

A special section is devoted to the fruitful cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia in the development of science and technology. Scientists and specialists are developing jointly over 120 themes connected,

for instance, with the creation of new machines, equipment, materials, and processes. A big economic effect is promised by development by Soviet power engineers and machine-builders jointly with one of Yugoslavia's largest associations, Energoinvest, of progressive processes using power units of a new type with magnetohydrodynamic generators.

INTEREST IN THE SOVIET MARKET

The Societe Lyonnaise de Banque is interested in setting up business contacts with the Soviet Union, an MNI correspondent has been told by Philippe Puvilland, Foreign Commercial Relations Director of the regional French bank which forms part of the Credit Industriel et Commercial group. This was the purpose for which a trip to the USSR has been organized for a delegation of representatives of different firms clients to the bank.

Our bank, serving mainly the internal market, is also interested in international commerce, he stressed. Seventy-five per cent of our investors are medium and small firms, many of which are seeking trade with the Soviet Union. So we have decided to give them our assistance in this.

The delegation which has held meetings at different Soviet organizations includes representatives of firms which specialize in the production of mining equipment, computerized air-conditioning equipment, and agricultural engineering, such as the manufacture of special machines for picking grapes on steep slopes, etc.

Some firms have had previous contacts with their Soviet partners. The firm of Chaudoux has a contract with the Moscow City Council to deliver a bread baking line of production. At present, the firm of Gabriel Boudier has proposed to deliver liqueurs to the Soviet Union.

In pursuit of our links with the USSR we hope to rely on the cooperation with the Credit Industriel et Commercial group which has a representative office in Moscow and has a certain amount of experience in cooperation with Soviet partners, Philippe Puvilland stressed.

hy organization of exhibitions which inform visitors about the achievements made by the two countries' economies. Recently, the Presidium of the Federal Economic Chamber took a decision to organize in 1986 an exhibition "Modern Industrial Technology from Austria". This exhibition, the newspaper writes, will be of undoubted interest both for the Austrian manufacturers and for the Soviet specialists in industries and agriculture.

The development and deepening of these relations is promoted by the wide exchange in delegations of specialists and

AN ARTICLE IN 'VOLKSSTIMME'

A growing number of Austrian firms are showing an interest in establishing and expanding mutually advantageous relations with the Soviet Union. At present, nearly three hundred enterprises and associations are cooperating with the Soviet foreign trade organizations, says an article published in the newspaper "Volksstimme" of Austria.

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Intourist news

Across the Soviet Union by train

An ever-popular journey with Soviet visitors is to cross the Siberian Railway. All travel arrangements are made by Intourist in conjunction with the Australian Sunday's travel agency. The itinerary begins in the Far East and crosses Siberia and European Russia with stopovers in Moscow and Leningrad.

A short while ago, a group of tourists from Australia and New Zealand were met by Intourist staff in Moscow.

It was a very interesting tour, said Margaret Rollman, a radiologist. To see your immense country in a single trip — all its natural scenery, splendid landscapes, and wealth of sights is the chance of a lifetime.

Although this is my first visit to the USSR, I have already fallen in love with your country which is very like Australia. Despite the length of the tour, we never felt tired. And Intourist provided us with such a packed programme that there was no time to get bored. We have seen the intensity with which parts of Siberia are being developed and the modern towns that have arisen there. Our visits to Moscow and the Kremlin have left an unforgettable impression.

Fred Stalke is a farmer who lives in Perth in the west of Australia. This is his first visit to the Soviet Union, and as a specialist, he wasted no time. He could talk for hours about agriculture, he said, comparing conditions in his country with what he saw in the USSR. He noted the positive sides of Soviet agriculture and criticized things he did not like. Instead of being a mere passive observer, he has made sure that the trip is of practical use to him. This is exactly Intourist's aim which tries to make each itinerary as informative as possible.

Viktor YEVKIN

Contacts and contracts

© The 25th session in Krakow of the CMEA Standing Commission on Cooperation in Post and Telecommunications approved a plan for scientific and technological cooperation in 1986-90 and assessed the work done on developing a comprehensive automated communication system of the CMEA members.

© In Moscow an agreement has been signed which gives Aeroflot and the Dutch KLM airline a right of flight without landing over the territories of the Netherlands and the Soviet Union to a number of places in the third countries.

© In 1984-85 Finland will supply this country with machines and other equipment for the production of chipboard and for lamination of chipboard. It will also deliver equipment for a new factory to produce 80 thousand cubic metres of chipboard a year.

© Recently Moscow played host to a government economic delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo led by Finance Minister Justin Lukundrou. He met Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Yakov Ryabov and First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Gennady Zhuravlyov to discuss prospects for mutually profitable trade and economic cooperation between our countries, map out specific projects and areas of cooperation for the next few years, and sign appropriate documents.



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FLY AEROFLOT TO THE USSR RESORTS!

АЭРОФЛОТ Soviet airlines

Vietnamese arts and crafts exhibition

An exhibition of arts and crafts from the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been mounted in Moscow by the Vietnamese Chamber of Trade and Industry with assistance from the foreign trade organization Expocentre. This is the first exhibition of its kind to have been mounted in this country. It demonstrates to the representatives of Soviet trading organizations the export capacities of Vietnamese industry, and its arts and crafts.

Major Vietnamese trading companies specializing in arts and crafts — such as Artexport, Barotex, Tokonap, Nefrimex, Intimex, and some others are exhibiting their goods. Artexport, selling art and craft products and accounting for thirty per cent of all Vietnamese deliveries to this country, is one of the biggest exhibitors. In devising the exhibition, its organizers carefully selected exhibits so as to give Soviet visitors to the show — particularly experts and representatives from foreign trade organizations — as accurate an idea as possible of the selling potential and characteristics of the Vietnamese arts and crafts. Preference has been given to those goods in which the Soviet Union is particularly interested, such as woollen and jute carpets, wall-to-wall carpeting, goods made of bamboo, calamus palm, and wood, ceramics, sets of wattle and wickerwork items for the home, silver-plated and lacquered objects, and ornaments.

